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by the literature and speakers of both societies. The local sections will fulfill the manifold functions of "nerve ganglia" in the promotion of the peace cause in their respective localities. The precise relationship of these local sections to the State and National societies has yet to be worked out, and it is hoped that the light may be thrown on the solution of this problem at the May meeting of the American Peace Society.

A Pennsylvania branch of the American School Peace League is in process of organization under the auspices of the P. A. and P. S. The society has undertaken also to reprint and distribute to as many as possible of the thirty-six thousand teachers of the State the *Peace Day Bulletin*, which has been prepared by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the secretary of the League, and which is to be published in small edition by the United States Bureau of Education. The secretary of the P. A. and P. S. addressed the Educational Alliance of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, March 28, and the Alliance heartily endorsed peace instruction in the public schools.

In connection with the Home and School League's Annual Carnival, to be held in the Philadelphia Academy of Music on May 11, the P. A. and P. S. will equip a peace booth, present a peace tableau, and distribute literature to the thousands of school teachers, pupils, and parents who attend the carnivals.

The second annual Pennsylvania oratorical contest has been participated in by students representing seven colleges of the State, and the final contest for the selection of the prize winners will be held April 12 at the University of Pittsburgh.

The secretary of the P. A. and P. S. addressed the Delaware Peace Society, at Wilmington, March 22, and advised that society to become affiliated with the American Peace Society.

What the Peace Organizations Are Doing.

The Council of the Interparliamentary Union, at its meeting at Brussels, on the 10th of February, decided that the Seventeenth Interparliamentary Conference should meet at Geneva the 18th of September, instead of in the United States, as was expected when our last issue went to press. The Nineteenth International Peace Congress is also to meet at Geneva, beginning on the 26th of August and continuing for the week.

Organized anti-militarism in New Zealand is making it difficult, if not impossible, for the government to put into operation the scheme for universal military training. The secretary of the National Peace and Anti-Militarist Council, Louis P. Christie, writing from Christchurch to the *Commonweal*, Melbourne, says: "The agitation against the act has been so strong that, up to the present (12th January), they have been unable to enforce the scheme at all. . . . The government decided to abandon the scheme until after the election. . . . But the result of the election has been far from favorable to the welfare of the scheme. Indeed, it was this compulsory training question and the gift of the Dreadnought to England that told against the government at the ballot-box. Now the government

is not in a position to do much in the way of enforcing anything. We have, however, a lot of highly paid English officers, who have been doing nothing but playing golf and polo for some months, and it is their intention to endeavor to get the scheme going."

The *Commonweal* says:

"The boys, it seems, in Auckland 'struck,' and refused to be conscripted. And the government has not had recourse to coercive measures. Those who attend will be drilled, and those who don't attend are to be visited and reasoned with. The National Peace Council is now planning a house-to-house campaign against the act, and we are very hopeful, says Mr. Christie, of ultimately getting the compulsory clauses deleted from the act."

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the French "Association de la Paix par le Droit" was held at Nîmes, April 10 to 13, under the presidency of Prof. Theodore Ruysen, president of the association. The delegates were welcomed by the mayor of the city, and in addition to the regular sessions, there were various receptions and excursions, which our French coworkers know so well how to handle. One of the principal subjects of discussion was the question of the reorganization of French pacifism so as to co-ordinate better the various societies, and thus render peace work in the nation more effective. We have not yet received details of the conclusions arrived at.

At its first annual meeting, held at the Y. M. C. A. building in March, the Washington (D. C.) Peace Society voted to make itself a Branch of the American Peace Society. The president is Hon. Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and the secretary, F. L. Siddons, Esq., of the law firm of Ralston, Siddons & Co. The society has nearly one hundred members, and is steadily adding to its constituency.

Brief Peace Notes.

. . . In a recent letter to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. T. Miyaoka, of Tokyo, conveys the information that the Japanese government has ratified and promulgated twelve of the conventions adopted at the second Hague Conference. Two of the conventions, that relative to the establishment of an international prize court and that prohibiting the throwing of projectiles and explosives from balloons, the Plenipotentiary of Japan did not sign at The Hague. These have, therefore, not been proclaimed. The twelve conventions promulgated as binding on Japan and the subjects of the Mikado were published solely in the Japanese language, in conformity with the uniform practice of the Japanese government in such cases.

. . . Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University, has made the admirable suggestion that in 1915, when the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to take place in San Francisco, the third Peace Conference to be held at The Hague, and the century of peace between this country and Great Britain to be celebrated in many of our cities, the International Peace Congress, the Interparliamentary Union Conference, and the Conference of the Institute of International Law should be invited to meet in San Francisco. He also urges the calling at San